

THE BEHAVIOR OF RANDOM REDUCED BASES

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ABSTRACT. We prove that the number of Siegel-reduced bases for a randomly chosen n -dimensional lattice becomes, for $n \rightarrow \infty$, tightly concentrated around its mean. We also show that most reduced bases behave as in the worst-case analysis of lattice reduction. Comparing with experiment, these results suggest that most reduced bases will, in fact, “very rarely” occur as an output of lattice reduction. The concentration result is based on an analysis of the spectral theory of Eisenstein series and uses (probably in a removable way) the Riemann hypothesis.

1. INTRODUCTION

For us, a lattice $L \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ is the set $\mathbb{Z}\mathcal{B}$ of all linear combinations of a basis $\mathcal{B} = \{\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n\}$ for \mathbb{R}^n ; we say, then, that \mathcal{B} is a basis for L . The volume $\text{vol}(L)$ of the lattice L is the determinant of the matrix with rows \mathbf{x}_i . In what follows, we assume $\text{vol}(L) = 1$.

Define \mathbf{x}_i^* to be the projection of \mathbf{x}_i to the orthogonal complement of $\langle \mathbf{x}_{i+1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n \rangle$. We say that the basis $\mathcal{B} = (\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n)$ is Siegel-reduced with parameter T if the following conditions hold:

- $\|\mathbf{x}_i^*\| \geq T^{-1} \|\mathbf{x}_{i+1}^*\|$, and
- If we write $\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x}_i^* + \sum_{j>i} n_{ji} \mathbf{x}_j^*$, then all $|n_{ji}| \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

Since we suppose $\text{vol}(L) = 1$, we obtain¹

$$(1.1) \quad \|\mathbf{x}_n\| \leq T^{\frac{n-1}{2}}.$$

The LLL algorithm produces (in polynomial time)² Siegel-reduced bases with parameter T for any lattice L and any $T > T_0 := 2/\sqrt{3}$. In particular, it produces a “relatively short” vector \mathbf{x}_n , which is guaranteed to satisfy (1.1).

In practice, the situation is even better: Nguyen and Stehlé [10] have investigated in detail the experimental behavior of the LLL algorithm and observed that it “typically” produces a basis with $\|\mathbf{x}_n\| \approx (1.02)^n$. By comparison, $\sqrt{T_0} \approx 1.075 \dots$;

¹Our indexing of the basis corresponds to the standard numbering of roots for SL_n , and is unfortunately opposite to that usually used in analysis of LLL.

²In fact, they satisfy a slightly stronger reduction condition. We ignore the difference for the purpose of this introduction. Our expectation is that very similar theorems hold in both cases, but we don’t know how to prove our main result for the LLL reduction condition.

said differently, the typical quality of an output basis of LLL is very much better than the worst-case bound (1.1) for reduced bases.

The main point of this paper is to observe that the output of LLL is not just better than the worst-case bound for reduced bases, but also better than the average bound for reduced bases. Recall [12] that there is a unique probability measure μ_n on the space of covolume 1 lattices which is invariant by linear transformations; thus there is a notion of random lattice. The following gives a flavor of what's proven:

(*) If we first choose a μ_n -random lattice L , and then choose a basis \mathcal{B} uniformly and randomly from the finite set $\{\mathcal{B}_1, \dots, \mathcal{B}_r\}$ of Siegel-reduced bases for L , we have $\frac{\|\mathbf{x}_n\|}{T^{(n-1)/2}} > 0.999$ with probability approaching 1 as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

This result says that typical reduced bases behave just as badly as (1.1). It is derived from the more precise theorem below. Thus, *the good properties of LLL are not merely a function of the properties of random reduced bases; the LLL algorithm itself “selects” good bases*. This suggests, for example, that there should be a very large number of “dark” reduced bases which are practically never selected by the LLL algorithm. It also suggests the importance of the following (not quite well-defined)

Problem. Determine a reliable heuristic that, given a reduced basis \mathcal{B} , predicts how frequently it occurs as the output of LLL-reduction if we choose “random” input bases for the lattice $\mathbb{Z}.\mathcal{B}$.

These questions have been studied numerically in the PhD thesis [6] of the second-author; that work gives some evidence for the “dark” reduced basis phenomenon, and suggests that the likelihood of a reduced basis $(\mathbf{x}_i)_{1 \leq i \leq n}$ to be chosen by LLL is inversely related to the “energy” $\prod_{i=1}^n \|\mathbf{x}_i \wedge \mathbf{x}_{i+1} \cdots \wedge \mathbf{x}_n\|$.

To state the main theorem, we set up some notation. Let $T > 1$. Let

$$\mathfrak{S}_n = \{\mathcal{B} \in (\mathbb{R}^n)^n : \mathcal{B} \text{ is Siegel-reduced with parameter } T, \det(\mathbb{Z}.\mathcal{B}) = 1\}$$

be the set of Siegel-reduced bases with parameter T for lattices of volume 1; here $\mathbb{Z}.\mathcal{B}$ denotes the lattice spanned by \mathcal{B} . Let \mathcal{L}_n be the set of lattices of determinant 1. The natural map

$$\pi : \mathfrak{S}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_n, \quad \pi(\mathcal{B}) = \mathbb{Z}.\mathcal{B}$$

has finite fibers. We equip \mathcal{L}_n and \mathfrak{S}_n with the probability measures invariant by $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})$; then $\int_{\mathfrak{S}_n} f = \int_{L \in \mathcal{L}_n} \sum_{\pi^{-1}L} f$. Let $N(L)$ be the size of the fiber above $L \in \mathcal{L}_n$, i.e., the number of Siegel-reduced bases for the lattice $L \in \mathcal{L}_n$.

Before we proceed, we observe that the above result has a much easier variant. We can simply choose \mathcal{B} at random from the set \mathfrak{S}_n . In this model of random \mathcal{B} the analogue of (*) is quite straightforward to establish: it is part (iii) of the Theorem below. However, it seems to us that the model of (*), i.e. first choosing a random lattice and then choosing a random basis for it, is more natural (for example, in considering the behavior on LLL on many different bases for the same lattice).

The difficult part of this paper, then, is verifying that the two models are essentially equivalent, and this is accomplished by part (ii) of the Theorem below.

Theorem 1.1. *As above, let $N(L)$ be the number of Siegel-reduced bases for the lattice $L \in \mathcal{L}_n$, with reduction parameter T . Then:*

- (i) *The μ_n -expectation of $N(L)$ satisfies $\lim_n \frac{\log \mathbb{E}N(L)}{n^3} = \frac{1}{6} \log T$.*
- (ii) *(Assuming the Riemann hypothesis):³ The μ_n -standard deviation of $N(L)$ is at most $\exp(-an^2)$ times its mean.*
- (iii) *Fix $\delta > 0$ and let $X_\delta \subset \mathfrak{S}_n$ be the subset satisfying $\|\mathbf{x}_n\|/T^{(n-1)/2} < 1 - \delta$. Then*

$$\frac{\text{measure } X_\delta}{\text{measure } \mathfrak{S}_n} \rightarrow 0$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. In words: If we choose a basis from \mathfrak{S}_n at random, the ratio $\|\mathbf{x}_n\|/T^{(n-1)/2}$ is concentrated at 1.

- (iv) *Corollary to (i) and (ii): in large enough dimension, 99.9% of lattices have a basis that is Siegel-reduced with parameter 1.0001.*

Proof. (i) is proved in §3.5 and (ii) is the main theorem (proved by the end of the paper). (iii) is proved in §3.6. (iv) is an immediate consequence of (i) and (ii): for any $T > 1$ (for example $T = 1.0001$), the random variable $N(L)$ must be positive with the exception of a set of relative measure $\exp(-cn^2)$, for suitable $c > 0$. □

While it is not at all surprising that $N(L)$ is concentrated around its mean, the *extent* of the concentration is rather surprising. To place the Gaussian $\exp(-an^2)$ that appears in (ii) in perspective, let us note the following: if we consider the set $\mathcal{L}' \subset \mathcal{L}_n$ of lattices L which possess a vector \mathbf{y} of length $\|\mathbf{y}\| \leq 1$, then in fact $\mu_n(\mathcal{L}') \geq e^{-C'n \log(n)}$ for suitable C' . Now lattices in \mathcal{L}' seem very atypical, because they possess a vector of very short length; one might expect this to strongly skew the set of Siegel-reduced bases – but the theorem implies that they must mostly have the correct number of Siegel-reduced bases nonetheless!

We note finally that, in practice, LLL is often replaced by more sophisticated versions such as BKZ (see [4], for instance). It would be interesting to try to understand the analogue of our results in that context.

1.1. Proof of the statement (*). Let us see how to derive the quoted statement on the previous page.

Fix $\delta > 0$. For \mathcal{B} a Siegel-reduced basis, say that \mathcal{B} is “ δ -good” if $\|\mathbf{x}_n\|/T^{(n-1)/2} < 1 - \delta$. (The larger the value of δ , the better the basis!) For each lattice L , let $N_\delta(L)$ be the number of δ -good Siegel-reduced bases for L with parameter T . For $\alpha \in (0, 1)$ consider now the exceptional set $\mathcal{L}_!$ of L for which $N_\delta(L) > \alpha N(L)$. We will show its measure approaches zero. For definiteness, let us show this measure is less than $\frac{1}{25}$.

³We anticipate that this assumption should not be difficult to remove, but it would require a more messy contour argument.

By (iii), for all sufficiently large n , we have

$$(1.2) \quad \int_{\mathcal{L}_n} N_\delta(L) = \text{measure of } X_\delta$$

$$(1.3) \quad \leq (\alpha/100) \int_{\mathcal{L}_n} N(L)$$

For such n , then, we have

$$\int_{\mathcal{L}_!} N(L) < \frac{1}{100} \int_{\mathcal{L}_n} N(L).$$

Because of part (ii) of the Theorem, there exists a subset $Y \subset \mathcal{L}_n$ of measure $\leq \exp(-an^2)$ so that $N(L) > 0.5 \int_{\mathcal{L}_n} N(L)$ for $L \notin Y$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{L}_! \setminus Y} N(L) &< \frac{1}{100} \int_{\mathcal{L}_n} N(L) \implies \text{meas}(\mathcal{L}_! \setminus Y) < \frac{1}{50} \\ &\implies \text{meas}(\mathcal{L}_!) < \frac{1}{50} + \exp(-an^2) < \frac{1}{25}, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality again holds for large enough n . \square

It is quite easy to carry out the analog of (i) and (iii) for LLL-reduction; it shows, for example, that the mean number N_n of LLL-reduced bases still satisfies $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\log N_n}{n^3 \log T} = \frac{1}{6}$. (For details, see [6].) We conjecture that the other results also remain valid for LLL reduced-bases.

1.2. About the proof. The function $L \mapsto N(L)$ is, in the standard terminology of automorphic forms, a “pseudo–Eisenstein” series. The theory of Eisenstein series allows one (at least in principle) to write it as an integral of standard Eisenstein series, and then evaluate its L^2 norm. So one “just” has to write everything out and bound each term.

For $n = 2$, this computation amounts to computing the variance in the number of vectors that a lattice has in a fixed ball. Such a computation was apparently first done by W. M. Schmidt [11] and rediscovered more recently by Athreya–Margulis [3]. But most of our complexity comes from the issues of large dimension.

The complication here is there are many types of “standard Eisenstein series” for SL_n ; they are indexed roughly by partitions of n . Correspondingly, the actual formula for the L^2 -norm is very complicated. It involves many terms of the following type (cf. (5.4)):

$$(1.4) \quad \prod_{b \in B} \frac{\xi(\pm z + m_b)}{\xi(z + m_b + j_b)}$$

for a certain purely imaginary variable z and where m_b, j_b are half-integers. Also, ξ is the completed Riemann zeta function, $\xi(s) = \pi^{-s/2} \Gamma(s/2) \zeta(s)$.

The only real concern is that one might have $j_b < 0$ for many B . In that case, the Γ -functions in the numerator of (5.4) are evaluated much further to the right

than the Γ -functions in the denominator, and (5.4) would be “large.” This unfortunate possibility is ruled out by an explicit combinatorial Lemma (Lemma 5.1), which shows that in fact all the $j_b \geq 0$ (this is not at all obvious from the general presentation of the constant term of Eisenstein series, although perhaps it is forced in some more subtle way by the internal structure of Eisenstein series).

Besides this point, the other issues are minor. One needs plenty of careful book-keeping to keep track of measures on everything. Another minor issue arises from the pole of the Riemann ζ -function, which we avoid by shifting to avoid it and using Cauchy’s integral formula. The use of the Riemann hypothesis arises in this step; it could likely be avoided with a little more care.

It may be helpful to remember that, throughout the paper, terms of size n^n will be essentially negligible. Thus, for example, the total number of partitions of n is negligible, compared to other quantities that we have to bound. We need to worry only about terms that are exponential in n^2 and higher.

In conclusion, from the point of view of automorphic forms, our result is in some sense a straightforward exercise. However, it seems to us that the study of analysis on $\mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z}) \backslash \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})$ as “ $n \rightarrow \infty$ ” is an interesting direction, and this paper represents a first step in that direction.

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2. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION OF THE MAIN THEOREMS

Write $G = \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{R})$, $\Gamma = \mathrm{SL}_n(\mathbb{Z})$. Note that $g \mapsto \mathbb{Z}^n g$ defines a homeomorphism between $\Gamma \backslash G$ and \mathcal{L}_n ; moreover, for fixed $g \in G$, the rule

$$\gamma \mapsto \text{the rows of } \gamma g$$

defines a bijection between Γ and bases for the lattice $\mathbb{Z}^n g$.

Let N, A, K be, as usual, the subgroups of G consisting of upper-triangular unipotent matrices, diagonal matrices with positive entries, and orthogonal matrices, respectively. Let $B = AN$ be the Borel subgroup of upper triangular matrices. We write $\Gamma_N = N \cap \Gamma$, etc.

The product map gives a diffeomorphism

$$(2.1) \quad N \times A \times K \xrightarrow{\sim} G$$

For $g \in G$ we denote by $H(g)$ the “ A ” component, i.e. $g = n_g H(g) k_g$ with $n_g \in N, H(g) \in A, k_g \in K$. Let $\alpha_i : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is the simple root which sends $a = \text{diag}(a_1, \dots, a_n) \mapsto a_i/a_{i+1}$. (Note that $\prod a_i = 1$.)

Let $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$ for the rows of g , and $\mathbf{x}_1^*, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n^*$ be the rows of $n_g^{-1}g = H(g)k_g$; th \mathbf{x}_i^* are orthogonal, $\|\mathbf{x}_i^*\| = a_i$, and we have $\mathbf{x}_i = \mathbf{x}_i^* + \sum_{j>i} n_{ij} \mathbf{x}_j^*$. In particular, \mathbf{x}_i^* must be the projection of \mathbf{x}_i onto the orthogonal complement of $\langle \mathbf{x}_{i+1}, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n \rangle$.

We deduce that the basis for $\mathbb{Z}^n g$ given by the rows of g is Siegel-reduced with parameter T if and only if

$$\alpha_i(H(g)) \geq T^{-1}, \text{ and for } i \neq j \text{ we have } |(n_g)_{ij}| \leq 1/2,$$

Let f be the function on A given by

$$(2.2) \quad f(a) = \prod 1_{\alpha_i > 1/T}$$

where 1_{\dots} denotes “characteristic function”.

The pseudo-Eisenstein series induced from f is by definition

$$(2.3) \quad E_f(g) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_B \backslash \Gamma} f(H(\gamma g))$$

Now $g \mapsto \mathbb{Z}^n g$ yields (away from a measure zero set of g) a bijection between $\Gamma_N \backslash \Gamma$ and reduced bases of $\mathbb{Z}^n g$. Since $[\Gamma_B : \Gamma_N] = 2^{n-1}$, we see that

$$E_f(g) = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} N(\mathbb{Z}^n g),$$

where $N(\mathbb{Z}^n g)$ was as before the number of Siegel-reduced bases with parameter T inside the lattice $\mathbb{Z}^n g$. (Note that f implicitly depends on T).

Let $\overline{E_f}$ be the average value of E_f over the space of lattices. We will prove the following (with $\xi(s)$ the completed Riemann zeta function, $\xi(s) = \pi^{-s/2} \Gamma(s/2) \zeta(s)$):

$$(2.4) \quad \overline{E_f} = T^{\frac{1}{6}(n^3-n)} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \prod_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{i(n-i)} \cdot \xi(2)^{-1} \dots \xi(n)^{-1}$$

$$(2.5) \quad \frac{\|E_f - \overline{E_f}\|_2}{\|E_f\|_2} \leq A e^{-\delta n^2}$$

for suitable constants A, δ . Note that A will depend on T , but δ does not. Said differently, the orthogonal projection of E_f to the orthogonal complement of constants accounts for at most $Ae^{-\delta n^2}$ of the L^2 -norm.

The proof of (2.4) is quite straightforward and is completed in §3.5, but (2.5) is quite a bit deeper. It uses the full spectral theory of automorphic forms on SL_n .

3. SETUP

3.1. Haar measures. Fix Haar measure dn on N such that the covolume of Γ_N is 1. Explicitly we take $dn = \prod_{i < j} dn_{ij}$. We equip A with the Haar measure $da := \prod d\alpha_i/\alpha_i$.

Let $2\rho : A \rightarrow \mathbf{R}_+$ be the sum of all positive roots of A . We will often use additive, rather than multiplicative, notation for characters of A ; therefore,

$$(3.1) \quad 2\rho = \sum_i i(n-i)\alpha_i.$$

By means of $NA \simeq G/K$ we get a G -invariant measure on G/K :

$$(3.2) \quad dn \cdot da \cdot a^{-2\rho}.$$

We pull this measure back to G via $G \rightarrow G/K$, normalizing the measure of K to equal 1.

3.2. The vector subspace $\sum x_i = 0$. Let $U_n = \{\sum x_i = 0\} \subset \mathbf{R}^n$. This subspace has three natural measures on it;

- The “fibril” measure ν_f given by disintegrating Lebesgue measure over the map $\mathbf{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ given by $(x_i) \mapsto \sum x_i$. This is given as a differential form by $|\omega|$, where $\omega = \wedge_{i=1}^{n-1} dx_i$ (or indeed the same product omitting any one of $dx_1, \wedge, \dots, dx_n$).
- The “Riemannian” measure ν_R , corresponding to the restriction of the standard inner product on \mathbf{R}^n .
- The “big” measure ν_b , given by $|\omega'|$ with $\omega' = \wedge_{i=1}^{n-1} dx_i - dx_{i+1}$, i.e. Lebesgue measure if we identify $U \simeq \mathbf{R}^{n-1}$ via $(x_2 - x_1, \dots, x_n - x_{n-1})$.

For example, when $n = 2$, the measure of the set $\{x_1 + x_2 = 0, 0 \leq x_1 \leq 1\}$ is $1, \sqrt{2}, 2$ according to the three measures in the order specified above.

These measures are related by

$$\nu_b = \sqrt{n}\nu_R, \nu_f = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\nu_R$$

Identify U_n with its own dual via $\langle x_i, y_i \rangle = \sum x_i y_i$. Then (for dx any of the measures just noted) we can define the Fourier transform of a function f on U_n via

$$\hat{f}(k) = \int f(x) e^{2\pi i \langle x, k \rangle} dx, \quad (y \in U_n)$$

and there is a Fourier inversion formula, replacing then dx by the dual measure. The dual measure to ν_b is ν_f , and vice versa; the measure ν_R is self-dual.

3.3. Volume. The volume of $\Gamma \backslash G$ in our normalization is ⁴

$$(3.3) \quad \text{vol}(\Gamma \backslash G) = n \prod_{j=2}^n \zeta(j) S_j^{-1} = \frac{n}{2^{n-1}} \underbrace{\xi(2) \dots \xi(n)}_{Q_n},$$

where ξ is the completed ζ -function and $S_j = \frac{2\pi^{j/2}}{\Gamma(j/2)}$ is the surface area of the sphere in \mathbf{R}^j . We write for short

$$(3.4) \quad Q_n = \xi(2) \dots \xi(n)$$

3.4. Characters of A and their parameterization. Let χ be a character of A , i.e. a character $A \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^*$.

We will usually represent χ in one of two ways:

$$\chi(a) = \prod_{i=1}^n a_i^{\nu_i}, \quad \sum \nu_i = 0,$$

or as

$$\chi = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \mu_i \alpha_i, \text{ i.e. } \chi(\text{diag}(a_1, \dots, a_n)) = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} (a_i/a_{i+1})^{\mu_i}.$$

We will often write ν_{ij} as a shorthand for $\nu_i - \nu_j$. Also we will often write $\nu_i(\chi)$ or $\mu_i(\chi)$ for the parameters μ_i or ν_i as above; they are related via

$$\nu_1 = \mu_1, \nu_2 = \mu_2 - \mu_1, \dots, \nu_{n-1} = \mu_{n-1} - \mu_{n-2}, \nu_n = -\mu_{n-1}$$

and in the reverse direction

$$(3.5) \quad \begin{aligned} \mu_{n-1} &= -\nu_n = \nu_1 + \dots + \nu_{n-1}, \\ \mu_{n-2} &= -\nu_{n-1} - \nu_n = \nu_1 + \dots + \nu_{n-2}, \dots \end{aligned}$$

and so on. Note that

$$(3.6) \quad d\nu_1 \wedge \dots \wedge d\nu_{n-1} = \pm d\mu_1 \wedge \dots \wedge d\mu_{n-1}.$$

We will write

$$(3.7) \quad \text{wt}(\chi) := \sum \mu_i(\chi), \text{P}(\chi) = \prod \mu_i(\chi).$$

e.g. from (3.1) we have $\text{wt}(2\rho) = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} i(n-i) = \frac{1}{6}(n^3 - n)$.

From (2.2) we get, for any character $\chi = \prod \alpha_i^{\mu_i}$:

$$(3.8) \quad \int_A f \chi^{-1} da = \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \int_{1/T}^{\infty} u^{-\mu_i} \frac{du}{u} = \frac{1}{\prod \mu_i} T^{\sum \mu_i} = \frac{T^{\text{wt}(\chi)}}{\text{P}(\chi)}$$

⁴Note if we denote by μ_T the ‘‘Tamagawa’’ measure, the measure induced by integrally normalized differential form, it is related to our measure μ via $\mu_T = \frac{1}{n} \prod_{j=2}^n S_j \cdot \mu$ where $S_j = \frac{2\pi^{j/2}}{\Gamma(j/2)}$. Here we used the fact that the measure of SO_n is the product $S_2 \dots S_n$.

(this computation is the main reason for introducing the notation (3.7)).

3.5. The average number of Siegel reduced bases. From our previous discussion it follows that the average $\overline{E_f}$ of E_f is given by $\frac{1}{\text{vol}(\Gamma \backslash G)} \int E_f$. By unfolding, $\int E_f = 2^{1-n} \int a^{-2\rho} f(a)$:

$$(3.9) \quad \begin{aligned} \int E_f &= \int_{\Gamma \backslash G} dg \left(\sum_{\Gamma_B \backslash \Gamma} f(H(\gamma g)) \right) = \int_{\Gamma_B \backslash G} f(H(g)) dg \\ &= 2^{1-n} \int_{\Gamma_N \backslash G} f(g) dg \stackrel{(3.2)}{=} 2^{1-n} \int f(a) a^{-2\rho} da \end{aligned}$$

We conclude from (3.8) and (3.1):

$$\overline{E_f} = T^{\frac{1}{6}(n^3-n)} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{i(n-i)} \cdot \xi(2)^{-1} \dots \xi(n)^{-1}.$$

3.6. The mean length of the first vector of a Siegel-reduced basis. By a similar computation we can compute the mean value of a_n : Note

$$\alpha_1 \alpha_2^2 \dots \alpha_{n-2}^{n-2} \alpha_{n-1}^{n-1} = (a_1 \dots a_{n-1}) / a_n^{n-1} = a_n^{-n}.$$

So we want to compute the mean value of $\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \alpha_i^{-i/n}$. We do this just as in §3.5; the mean value equals:

$$\frac{T^{\sum i(n-i)+i/n}}{T^{\sum i(n-i)}} \cdot \prod \frac{i(n-i)+i/n}{i(n-i)} \sim T^{\frac{n-1}{2}}.$$

where \sim here means that the ratio of both sides approaches 1 as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Note that this mean value corresponds exactly to the “worst case behavior” of $\|\mathbf{x}_n\|$ from (1.1).

In fact $\log(a_n)$ is obtained as the convolution $\sum \frac{i}{n} Y_i$, where each Y_i is a variable on $[\log(T), \infty]$ with distribution function proportional to $e^{-i(n-i)Y}$. It easily follows that in fact $\log(a_n)$ is concentrated around its mean value.

3.7. Levi subgroups and their parameterization. Given n_1, \dots, n_k such that $n = \sum_{i=1}^k n_i$ let M be the corresponding Levi subgroup of block diagonal matrices, with Levi subgroup $S(\prod_{i=1}^k \text{GL}_{n_i}) \subset \text{SL}_n$; we write

$$N_M = N \cap M, K_M = K \cap M.$$

We also write

$$N_1 = n_1, N_2 = n_1 + n_2, N_3 = n_1 + n_2 + n_3, \dots$$

The *blocks* of the Levi subgroup (thinking of it as block diagonal matrices) are parameterized by the intervals

$$(3.10) \quad [1, N_1], [N_1 + 1, N_2], \dots, [N_2 + 1, N_3], \dots$$

We call the tuple n_1, \dots, n_k , or equivalently the standard Levi subgroup M , *good* if $n_1 \leq n_2 \leq \dots$. Among each associate class of Levi subgroups there is a good representative; for this reason, it will be enough for us to consider only good Levi subgroups.

We have a decomposition

$$(3.11) \quad M = M_0 Z_M$$

where $M_0 \subset M$ is the subgroup of elements $S(\prod_{i=1}^k \mathrm{GL}_{\pm 1})$ with determinant ± 1 on each factor; and Z_M is the subgroup of matrices that are positive scalar in each block (so $Z_M \simeq \mathbf{R}_{>0}^{k-1}$); a typical element of Z_M looks like

$$\mathrm{diag} \left(\underbrace{z_1, z_1, \dots, z_1}_{n_1}, \underbrace{z_2, \dots, z_2}_{n_2}, \dots, z_k \right)$$

We equip Z_M with the Haar measure $\prod d\beta_i/\beta_i$, where $\beta_i = \alpha_{N_i}$ (considering $Z_M \subset A$). Inside M_0 is the torus $A_M := A \cap M_0$, which we equip with the analog of the measure da on A , namely the measure

$$\prod_j \frac{d\alpha_i}{\alpha_i}$$

where we take the product only over those i not equal to any of N_1, N_2, \dots . With these normalizations, the product map $Z_M \times A_M \rightarrow A$ preserves measures.

3.8. More on measures. Let P_M be the parabolic subgroup generated by B and M . Let U_{P_M} (or just U_M for short) be the unipotent radical of P_M ; thus, $P_M = U_M \cdot M$, and $U_M \cdot N_M = N$, where $N_M = N \cap M$.

We normalize measure on N_M so that $\mathrm{vol}(N_M/N_M \cap \Gamma) = 1$. We normalize measure on U_M in exactly the same way.

This induces a normalization of measure on M/K_M , via

$$U_M \times M/K_M \simeq G/K$$

– recall that the measure on G/K came from NA , see (3.2). More explicitly, this is the measure obtained via

$$M = N_M A K_M$$

by equipping N_M with the measure where $\mathrm{vol}(N_M/N_M \cap \Gamma) = 1$, and A with the same measure as before. The factorization (3.11), induces

$$M/K_M \simeq M_0/K_M \times A_M$$

3.9. Characters of M . Continue with the notation for M as previous; in particular, k is the number of blocks. Let \mathfrak{a}_M^* be the space

$$(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_k) \in \mathbb{C}^k : \sum n_i \nu_i = 0.$$

We say that ν is *unitary* if every ν_i belongs to $i\mathbb{R}$. We denote the subset of \mathfrak{a}_M^* as $\mathfrak{a}_{M,0}^*$:

$$\mathfrak{a}_{M,0}^* = \{(\nu_1, \dots, \nu_k) \in (i\mathbb{R})^k : \sum n_i \nu_i = 0\}.$$

Elements $\nu \in \mathfrak{a}_M^*$ parameterize characters χ_ν of M defined by

$$(3.12) \quad \chi_\nu : (g_1 \in \mathrm{GL}_{n_1}, g_2 \in \mathrm{GL}_{n_2}, \dots) \mapsto \prod_{i=1}^k |\det g_i|^{\nu_i}$$

these are precisely those characters of M that are trivial on $M \cap K$, which is all that is of interest for us.

On Z_M this character is given by

$$(3.13) \quad \chi_\nu(z_1, z_1, \dots, z_k, z_k) = \prod z_i^{n_i \nu_i}$$

Since $z_k = \prod_{i < k} z_i^{-n_i/n_k}$ we can rewrite this as

$$\chi_\nu(z_1, z_1, \dots, z_k, z_k) = \prod_{i < k} z_i^{n_i(\nu_i - \nu_k)}$$

The measure on Z_M is equal to $\frac{n}{n_k} \frac{dz_1}{z_1} \dots \frac{dz_{k-1}}{z_{k-1}}$. We may identify $\mathfrak{a}_{M,0}^*$ with the dual group to Z_M , and we want to compute the corresponding dual measure.

From $\sum n_i \nu_i = 0$ we deduce that $\nu_k = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} -\frac{n_i}{n_k} \nu_i$, and so

$$d(\nu_1 - \nu_k) \wedge \dots \wedge d(\nu_{k-1} - \nu_k) = \left(1 + \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{n_i}{n_k}\right) d\nu_1 \wedge \dots \wedge d\nu_{k-1} = \frac{n}{n_k} d\nu_1 \wedge \dots \wedge d\nu_{k-1}$$

We deduce correspondingly that the measure on $\mathfrak{a}_{M,0}^*$ that is dual to Z_M is given by (the absolute value of)

$$(3.14) \quad \frac{n_k}{n} \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{n_i d(\nu_i - \nu_k)}{2\pi i} = \prod_{i=1}^{k-1} \frac{n_i d\nu_i}{2\pi i}.$$

3.10. Volume of quotients for Levi subgroups. We will need to compute the volume V_M of $\Gamma_M \backslash M_0 / K_M$. It equals the product of the quantity (3.3) over $n = n_1, \dots, n_k$. In particular, if we write

$$(3.15) \quad Q_M := \prod Q_{n_i}$$

then $e^{-An \log(n)} \leq \frac{V_M}{Q_M} \leq e^{An \log(n)}$ for a suitable constant A .

4. THE PRINCIPAL EISENSTEIN SERIES AND ITS CONSTANT TERM

We will summarize what we need from the theory of Eisenstein series, presented in “classical” language. A clear summary of the theory of Eisenstein series, but in adelic language, is given in [2]: the computation of constant terms is Lemma 7, and the holomorphicity of Eisenstein series on the unitary axis is stated in the

Main Theorem. A reference which uses the language of real groups and is closer to our presentation here is [7].

4.1. Borel Eisenstein series. The usual Borel Eisenstein series is indexed by characters χ of A :

$$E_B(\chi, g) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_B \backslash \Gamma} \langle \chi + \rho, H(\gamma g) \rangle$$

The constant term of E_B – i.e., $\int_{\Gamma \cap N \backslash N} E_B(n g) dn$ – depends only on the “ A ” component of the NAK decomposition, and is of the form

$$(4.1) \quad (E_B)_N = \sum_{w \in W} a^{w\nu + \rho} \prod_{w\alpha < 0, \alpha > 0} \frac{\xi(s_\alpha)}{\xi(s_\alpha + 1)}$$

where $W \simeq S_n$ is the Weyl group acting by coordinate permutation on A , α ranges over coroots, $s_\alpha = \langle \chi, \alpha^\vee \rangle$ and $\xi(s) = \pi^{-s/2} \Gamma(s/2) \zeta(s)$ is the completed ζ -function; more explicitly, in the coordinates $\chi = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_n)$ introduced in §3.4, we have

$$(4.2) \quad (E_B)_N = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a^{\sigma\nu + \rho} \prod_{i < j, \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)} \frac{\xi(\nu_{ij})}{\xi(\nu_{ij} + 1)}$$

where we wrote $\nu_{ij} = \nu_i - \nu_j$, and also $\sigma\nu = (\nu_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}, \nu_{\sigma^{-1}(2)}, \dots)$ or more evocatively $(\sigma\nu)_{\sigma(i)} = \nu_i$.

In this normalization, the “unitary axis” is given by $\text{Re}(\chi) = 0$, i.e. $\text{Re}(\nu_i) = 0$. The point $\chi = \rho$ is the intersection of all lines $s_\alpha = 1$ for all *simple* roots α , i.e. the intersection of lines $\nu_i - \nu_{i+1} = 1$. If we take iterated residues of E along all of these hyperplanes, the only term that contributes is $\sigma \in S_n$ given by $i \mapsto n+1-i$; we get

$$(4.3) \quad \text{residue of } E = \text{constant function with value } Q_n^{-1}.$$

4.2. Degenerate Eisenstein series. We will be also interested in the Eisenstein series induced from one-dimensional representations of a Levi subgroup.

Let M be a standard Levi factor (cf. §3.7) corresponding to the decomposition $\sum_{i=1}^r n_i = n$; we will identify this with the partition of

$$(4.4) \quad \{1, \dots, n\} = [1, n_1] \cup [n_1 + 1, n_1 + n_2] \cup \dots \cup \left[\sum_{i=1}^{r-1} n_i + 1, n \right].$$

Just to recall our notation, we will refer to the subsets appearing above – $[1, n_1]$, $[n_1 + 1, n_1 + n_2]$ and so forth – as the *blocks* associated with the Levi M ; and we put $N_1 = n_1$, $N_2 = n_1 + n_2$, etc.

We will only consider *good* Levi subgroups with $n_1 \leq n_2 \leq \dots$. Let $P = MB$ be the corresponding parabolic and $\Gamma_P = \Gamma \cap P$.

Let $\nu \in \mathfrak{a}_M^*$ be as in §3.9. We define the degenerate Eisenstein series $E_{M,\nu}$ parameterized by ν , by means of

$$E_{M,\nu}(g) = \sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_P \backslash \Gamma} \langle \chi_\nu + \rho_P, H(\gamma g) \rangle$$

where χ_ν is as in (3.12), ρ_P is the character of M defined by

$$\rho_P : (g_1 \in \mathrm{GL}_{n_1}, g_2 \in \mathrm{GL}_{n_2}, \dots) \mapsto \prod_{i < j} \left(\frac{|\det g_i|^{n_j}}{|\det g_j|^{n_i}} \right)^{1/2}.$$

4.3. The constant term of the degenerate Eisenstein series $E_{M,\nu}$. We now want to compute the constant term of $E_{M,\nu}$. We do this by interpreting it as a residue of $E_B(\chi)$. For this we use “induction in stages,” we can express $E_B(\chi)$ as the iterated Eisenstein series $E_P^G E_{M \cap B}^M(\chi)$.

More precisely:

$$\sum_{\gamma \in \Gamma_B \backslash \Gamma} \langle \chi + \rho, H(\gamma g) \rangle = \sum_{\gamma_2 \in \Gamma_P \backslash \Gamma} \sum_{\gamma_1 \in \Gamma_B \backslash \Gamma_P} \langle \chi + \rho, H(\gamma_1 \gamma_2 g) \rangle$$

and we have an identification $\Gamma_{M \cap B} \backslash \Gamma_M \simeq \Gamma_B \backslash \Gamma_P$. The function

$$g \mapsto \sum_{\gamma_2 \in \Gamma_B \backslash \Gamma_P} \langle \chi + \rho, H(\gamma_1 g) \rangle,$$

defines a function on $\Gamma_P U_P \backslash G/K \simeq \Gamma_M \backslash M/K_M$, which we call $E_{M \cap B}^M(\chi)$; this is an Eisenstein series for M . By an analogue of (4.3), the iterated residue of $E_{M \cap B}^M(\chi)$ along the lines

$$(4.5) \quad \nu_i - \nu_{i+1} = 1, \quad \text{for all } i \notin \{N_1, N_2, \dots\}$$

gives the constant function with value Q_M^{-1} (see (3.15)), and therefore

$$E_{M,\nu} = Q_M \mathrm{Res} E_B(v)$$

where the residue is still taken along (4.5), and we defined the shifted parameter:

$$(4.6) \quad v = \left(\frac{n_1 - 1}{2} + \nu_1, \frac{n_1 - 3}{2} + \nu_1, \dots, -\frac{n_1 - 1}{2} + \nu_1, \frac{n_2 - 1}{2} + \nu_2, \dots, -\frac{n_2 - 1}{2} + \nu_2, \dots \right).$$

By means of (4.1) we get the following expression for the constant term of $E_{M,\nu}$:
Define

(4.7)

$$S[M] = \{\sigma \in S_n : \sigma \text{ is monotone decreasing on each of } [1, n_1], [n_1 + 1, n_2] \text{ etc.}\}$$

Therefore the term $\prod_{i < j, \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)} \frac{\xi(\nu_{ij})}{\xi(\nu_{ij} + 1)}$ that appears in (4.2) has nonzero iterated residue along (4.5) precisely when $\sigma \in S[M]$, because to have nonzero residue along $\nu_{i,i+1} = 1$ we must contain a term corresponding to $(i, j = i + 1)$, i.e. we must have $\sigma(i) > \sigma(i + 1)$, i.e. σ must be decreasing on each block $[1, n_1], [n_1 + 1, n_2]$ and so on. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned}
(E_{M,\nu})_N &= Q_M \sum_{\sigma \in S[M]} \text{Res}_{(4.5)} \prod_{i < j, \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)} \frac{\xi(v_{ij})}{\xi(v_{ij} + 1)} a^{\sigma v + \rho} \\
(4.8) \quad &= \sum_{\sigma \in S[M]} \prod_{i < j, \sigma(i) > \sigma(j), i \sim j} \frac{\xi(v_{ij})}{\xi(v_{ij} + 1)} a^{\sigma v + \rho}
\end{aligned}$$

where as before $v_{ij} = v_i - v_j$ and v is as in (5.2); also $i \sim j$ means they are different parts of the partition (4.4) corresponding to M . For the second line, we used the fact that the contribution of all terms with (i, j) in the same block is precisely Q_M^{-1} .

In summary, the constant term of the degenerate Eisenstein series $E_{M,\nu}$ is given by (4.8), where v is given in terms of ν in (5.2); this expression is very similar to the constant term (4.2) of the full Eisenstein series $E_B(\chi)$.

Important warning. In general, the terms in this expression can still have poles; a priori, they determine only a meromorphic function of ν , and (4.8) is valid as an equality of meromorphic functions of ν . However, these meromorphic functions are necessarily holomorphic on the line $\text{Re}(\nu_i) = 0$: a basic result of the theory of Eisenstein series (see e.g. the first sentence of the Main Theorem, [2]) is that the Eisenstein series induced from a discrete-series representation is holomorphic on the “critical line,” which in this case corresponds to $\text{Re}(v_{ij}) = 0$.

It is more convenient to rewrite this in a way that is indexed by *blocks* of the Levi M . Recall the blocks are just the intervals of integers corresponding to blocks of the Levi, cf. (3.10). We can write:

$$(4.9) \quad (E_{M,\nu})_N = \sum_{\sigma \in S[M]} \prod_{A < B} \prod_{i \in A, j \in B, \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)} \frac{\xi(v_{ij})}{\xi(v_{ij} + 1)} a^{\sigma v + \rho}$$

Here $A < B$ means that A precedes B in the natural ordering.

4.4. Spectral theory. Let M be a standard Levi subgroup, as above.

Let W_M be the group of self-equivalences of M , that is to say, the set of $w \in W$ with the property that w preserves the center of M . For example, if the lengths of blocks n_1, n_2, \dots are all pairwise disjoint, then W_M consists of those elements $w \in S_n$ which stabilize, setwise, each block $[1, n_1], [n_1 + 1, n_1 + n_2]$ and so forth.

Let f be a function on A , and form the pseudo-Eisenstein series E_f as in (2.3). We have a spectral decomposition

$$(4.10) \quad E_f = \sum_M V_M^{-1} \frac{1}{|W_M|} \int_{\nu \in \mathfrak{a}_{M,0}^*} d\nu \langle E_f, E_{M,\nu} \rangle E_{M,\nu}$$

where the sum is taken over good Levi subgroups M (see §3.7), the group W_M is as above, the ν -integral is taken over $\mathfrak{a}_{M,0}^*$, and the measure to be taken on the space of parameters is that dual to the Haar measure on Z_M (cf. §3.7 and (3.14)).

Let us explain briefly the origin of (4.10). Indeed, there is a corresponding expansion for any function φ on $\Gamma \backslash G$, but it in general involves Eisenstein series $E_{M,\nu}(\psi)$ induced from all automorphic forms ψ on M that lie in L^2 modulo center. We must check that only those ψ that arise from characters of M contribute to this spectral expansion (and then only those characters trivial on $M \cap K$ give a nonzero contribution; these are precisely the characters of (3.12)). In other words, we must verify that $\langle E_f, E_{M,\nu}(\psi) \rangle$ vanish unless ψ is a character of M . By unfolding, this inner product vanishes unless $E_{M,\nu}(\psi)$ has nontrivial constant term along N , which implies in particular that ψ itself has nontrivial constant term along N_M . So it is enough to verify that, on GL_b , any automorphic form of the discrete series, with nontrivial constant term along the unipotent radical of a Borel subgroup, must in fact be a character. This is not a triviality; it follows from the computation of the discrete spectrum of GL by Mœglin and Waldspurger [8]; they show that the discrete spectrum for GL_n arises from a divisor $a|n$ and a cusp form π_a on GL_a : one takes a certain residual Eisenstein series $\Pi_{\mathcal{E}}$ induced from $\pi_a \boxtimes \pi_a \cdots \boxtimes \pi_a$. In particular, if $a \neq 1$, the constant term along the unipotent radical of a Borel subgroup involves a constant term for π_a , and is zero; in the case $a = 1$, then $\Pi_{\mathcal{E}}$ is one-dimensional.

Note that the inner product $\langle E_f, E_{M,\nu} \rangle_{\Gamma \backslash G}$ can be computed by unfolding E_f : it equals

$$(4.11) \quad \langle E_f, E_{M,\nu} \rangle_{\Gamma \backslash G} = 2^{1-n} \langle f, a^{-2\rho}(E_{M,\nu})_N \rangle_A$$

by the same argument as (3.9); the inner product is computed in $L^2(A)$.

4.5. Re-indexing. There is a bijection

$$\text{divisions } \mathcal{J} \text{ of } \{1, \dots, n\} \longrightarrow \text{Levi subgroups } M, \sigma \in S[M]$$

where by a “division” \mathcal{J} what we mean is an ordered collection of disjoint subsets $J_1, \dots, J_k \subset \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, where $\coprod J_i = \{1, \dots, n\}$.

The bijection is defined thus: associated to \mathcal{J} we take that Levi subgroup with $n_1 = \#J_1, n_2 = \#J_2$ and so on. Write $J_k = \{j_{k,1}, \dots, j_{k,n_k}\}$ with $j_1 < \dots < j_{n_k}$; then there is a unique element $\sigma_{\mathcal{J}}$ of $S[M]$ where we take

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{J}} : \{N_k + 1, \dots, N_{k+1}\} \rightarrow J_k$$

but reversing order, that is to say:

$$\sigma_{\mathcal{J}}(N_{k+1} - t) = j_{k,t+1} \quad 0 \leq t \leq n_{k+1} - 1.$$

Note, for later use, that the number of such \mathcal{J} as above is clearly at most n^n (clearly $k \leq n$ and the division is described by a function $\{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$). In particular,

$$\text{number of possible } \mathcal{J} \times n! \leq n^{Cn}$$

for suitable C .

4.6. The ρ parameters. Suppose $(M, \sigma \in S[M])$ corresponds to \mathcal{J} , as above. We make some computations related to the half-sum of positive roots for M .

Let ρ_M be the half-sum of positive roots for M , that is to say, $2\rho_M = \sum e_{ij}$ over all roots $e_{i,j}$ where i, j belong to the same block of the partition defined by M , and also $i < j$. Define $\rho_{\mathcal{J}}$ by the rule

$$2\rho_{\mathcal{J}} = -\sigma(2\rho_M)$$

Therefore,

$$2\rho_{\mathcal{J}} = \sum_{i \sim_{\mathcal{J}} j, i < j} e_{ij}$$

where now $i \sim j$ means that they belong to the same part of the partition defined by \mathcal{J} .

Note that if \mathcal{J} corresponds to $\sigma \in S[M]$, and v is a normalized character corresponding to *unitary* ν , as in (5.2), then $\text{Re}(v) = \rho_M$ and thus

$$(4.12) \quad \text{Re}(\sigma v) = -\rho_{\mathcal{J}}$$

We will compute the μ_i -coordinates of $\rho_{\mathcal{J}}$ for later use. Visibly $\mu_i(2\rho_{\mathcal{J}})$ counts the number of pairs $a \sim b$ with $a \leq i$ and $b > i$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{wt}(2\rho_{\mathcal{J}}) &= \sum_{i \sim j, i < j} (j - i) \\ \text{wt}(2\rho - 2\rho_{\mathcal{J}}) &= \sum_{i \not\sim j, i < j} (j - i) \end{aligned}$$

Note that, if \mathcal{J} has more than one part, then

$$(4.13) \quad \mu_i(2\rho - 2\rho_{\mathcal{J}}) \geq 1 \text{ for all } i.$$

Indeed, if $\mu_i(2\rho - 2\rho_{\mathcal{J}})$ were zero, it means that every $a \leq i$ and $b > i$ belong to the same part of \mathcal{J} , which forces that \mathcal{J} has just one part.

Lemma 4.1. *Let $\#\mathcal{J}$ be the number of parts of \mathcal{J} and let z be the size of the largest part. For all $A > 0$ and big enough n , we have*

$$(4.14) \quad \text{wt}(2\rho - 2\rho_{\mathcal{J}}) \geq A(n \log n \cdot \#\mathcal{J} + (n - z)n \log(n)) + \alpha n^2.$$

for an absolute constant α (we can take $\alpha = 1/64$) and for all \mathcal{J} with $\#\mathcal{J} > 1$.

Note that the clumsy shape of the right-hand side is just chosen to match with what we will need later.

Proof. We saw that $\text{wt}(2\rho - 2\rho_{\mathcal{J}})$ can be written thus:

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_k \sum_{a \in J_k} \sum_{b \notin J_k} |b - a|$$

where the $1/2$ comes from the fact that for each such pair (a, b) , either $a > b$ or $b > a$.

Fixing k for a moment, write $s = n - |J_k|$. Note that, for $a \in J_k$, we have

$$\sum_{b \notin J_k} |a - b| \geq s^2/4$$

since given a set $S \subset \mathbb{Z}$ of size s and not containing 0, we have

$$\sum_S |t| \geq \begin{cases} (s+1)^2/4 - 1/4 \\ (s+1)^2/4 \end{cases}$$

according to whether s is even or odd, with equality attained e.g. in the cases

$$\begin{cases} S = \{-1, -2, \dots, -s/2\} \cup \{1, 2, \dots, s/2\} \\ \{-1, -2, \dots, -(s-1)/2\} \cup \{1, 2, \dots, -(s+1)/2\} \end{cases}$$

Therefore,

$$\text{wt}(2\rho - 2\rho_{\mathcal{J}}) \geq \frac{1}{8} \underbrace{\sum_k |J_k|(n - |J_k|)^2}_{:=W}.$$

First of all, all but one part has size $\leq n/2$ and for such parts $(n - |J_k|)^2 \geq (n^2/4)$. This immediately leads to the bound

$$(4.15) \quad \text{wt}(2\rho - 2\rho_{\mathcal{J}}) \geq \frac{1}{32} n^2 (\#\mathcal{J} - 1).$$

Next, pick any part J_k , with $|J_k| = t$. For $k' \neq k$ we have $n - |J_{k'}| \geq t$, and summing over all such k' gives a contribution of $\geq (n - t)t^2$ to W . The part J_k itself contributes $t(n - t)^2$ to W ; and therefore

$$W \geq (n - t)t^2 + t(n - t)^2 = t(n - t)n.$$

If z is the size of the largest part (or more precisely, the size of a fixed part with maximum size), every other part satisfies $n - |J_k| \geq n - z$. Thus each other part contributes at least $(n - z)^2 |J_k|$, and summing over the other parts gives a contribution of at least $(n - z)^3$ to W . On the other hand, the contribution of the fixed part with size z itself is $z(n - z)^2$. In total, we get $W \geq n(n - z)^2$.

Averaging the last two bounds gives: $W \geq \frac{1}{2} n^2 (n - z)$, that is

$$(4.16) \quad \text{wt}(2\rho - 2\rho_{\mathcal{J}}) \geq \frac{1}{16} n^2 (n - z),$$

where z continues to be the size of the largest part.

Adding our (4.15) and (4.16), we get (for $\#\mathcal{J} \geq 2$ and so $n - z \geq 1$):

$$(4.17) \quad 4 \cdot \text{wt} \geq \frac{1}{32} n^2 (\#\mathcal{J} - 1) + \frac{1}{32} n^2 (n - z) + \frac{1}{32} n^2 (n - z)$$

$$(4.18) \quad \geq \frac{1}{64} n^2 \cdot \#\mathcal{J} + \frac{1}{32} n^2 (n - z) + \frac{1}{32} n^2$$

which certainly implies our desired bound. \square

5. THE COMBINATORICS OF A BLOCK INTERTWINING

Here we examine the contribution of a given pair of blocks of the Levi to the constant term of a degenerate Eisenstein series.

More specifically, let M be a Levi subgroup. Following our previous notation, if we write

$$\mathcal{B} = [N_t + 1, N_{t+1}], \quad \mathcal{C} = [N_r + 1, N_{r+1}].$$

for the $t + 1$ st and $r + 1$ st block of the Levi, we examine the contribution of $i \in \mathcal{B}, j \in \mathcal{C}$ to the constant term (4.8), and simplify the resulting expression. Roughly speaking we show that the ζ -factors that occur in the constant term cancel in a more or less favorable way, so that the larger values tend to be on the bottom.

Let $\nu \in \mathfrak{a}_{M,0}^*$, as in §3.9. For short, write

$$(5.1) \quad \begin{aligned} \nu_B &= \nu_{t-1}, \quad \nu_C = \nu_{r-1}. \\ n_B &= n_t, \quad n_C = n_r, \\ \kappa_B &= t + 1, \quad \kappa_C = r + 1. \end{aligned}$$

so these are the ν -values for \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{C} , and the size of the blocks \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{C} , and finally the sequential position of \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{C} respectively. (The κ -notation will only be used later; we include it here just for reference.)

We assume $t < r$, i.e. \mathcal{B} precedes \mathcal{C} ; because of our conventions (see §3.7) we have $n_B \leq n_C$.

Theorem 5.1. *Notations as above, let v be as in (5.2), so that*

$$(5.2) \quad v = \left(\frac{n_1 - 1}{2} + \nu_1, \frac{n_1 - 3}{2} + \nu_1, \dots, -\frac{n_1 - 1}{2} + \nu_1, \frac{n_2 - 1}{2} + \nu_2, \dots, -\frac{n_2 - 1}{2} + \nu_2, \dots \right).$$

Fix $\sigma \in S[M]$, so that $\sigma : \mathcal{B} \amalg \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$ is monotone decreasing on both \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{C} separately. The product

$$(5.3) \quad \prod_{i \in \mathcal{B}, j \in \mathcal{C}, \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)} \frac{\xi(v_{ij})}{\xi(v_{ij} + 1)}$$

(note that for $i \in \mathcal{B}, j \in \mathcal{C}$ we always have $i < j$) can be rewritten as

$$(5.4) \quad \prod_{b \in \mathcal{B}} \frac{\xi(\varepsilon_b z + m_b)}{\xi(z + m_b + j_b)}$$

where $z = \nu_B - \nu_C, \varepsilon \in \pm 1$ and the m_b, j_b are half-integers. Moreover, $1/2 \leq m_b \leq n, j_b \geq 0$ and the $m_b + j_b$ are pairwise distinct, and we can suppose $\varepsilon_b = 1$ whenever $m_b = 1/2$.

The (purely combinatorial) proof comprises the rest of this section. It will be more convenient to index each block by the real parts of the character, i.e. we identify

$$(5.5) \quad \iota_B : \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\sim} B := \left\{ \frac{n_B - 1}{2}, \frac{n_B - 3}{2}, \dots, -\frac{n_B - 1}{2} \right\}$$

via $\iota_B : i \mapsto \frac{n_B-1}{2} - (N_{t+1} - i)$, and similarly

$$(5.6) \quad \iota_C : C \xrightarrow{\sim} C := \left\{ \frac{n_C-1}{2}, \frac{n_C-3}{2}, \dots, -\frac{n_C-1}{2} \right\}$$

Observe that the bijections (5.5) and (5.6) are order-reversing.

Finally, set

$$C^* = (C + 1/2) \cup (C - 1/2) = \left\{ \frac{n_C}{2}, \dots, -\frac{n_C}{2} \right\}$$

(so that C^* and C interlace one another).

We may regard σ as a map

$$B \coprod C \hookrightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$$

(i.e., the map given by $\sigma\iota_B^{-1}$ on B and $\sigma\iota_C^{-1}$ on C). Note that ι_B, ι_C reverse ordering; in particular, when considered as above, σ is monotone *increasing* on B and C individually. With this convention, we can rewrite (5.3) as

$$(5.7) \quad \prod_{b \in B, c \in C, \sigma(b) > \sigma(c)} \frac{\xi(z + b - c)}{\xi(z + b - c + 1)}$$

Each $b \in B$ specifies a “cut” of C : it separates it into the sets given by $\sigma(c) > \sigma(b)$ and $\sigma(c) < \sigma(b)$. This coincides with the “cut” specified by a unique element of C^* ; said differently, there is a unique function $f : B \rightarrow C^*$ with the property that for $b \in B, c \in C$ we have

$$\sigma(b) > \sigma(c) \iff f(b) > c.$$

Note that the resulting function f is necessarily non-decreasing because σ was increasing on B . Write $[f(b)] = f(b) - 1/2$. In other words, $[f(b)]$ is the largest element of C that is less than $f(b)$, if such an element exists; if there exists no such element, which happens exactly when $f(b) = -n_C/2$, we have $[f(b)] = \frac{-n_C-1}{2}$. Therefore, $[f(b)]$ is valued in $C \cup \{-\frac{n_C+1}{2}\}$.

Now fix b and compute $\prod_{b \in C, \sigma(b) > \sigma(c)} \frac{\xi(b-c+z)}{\xi(b-c+z+1)}$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\xi(b - [f(b)] + z)}{\xi(b - [f(b)] + z + 1)} \cdot \frac{\xi(b - [f(b)] + z + 1)}{\xi(b - [f(b)] + z + 2)} \cdots \frac{\xi(b - (-\frac{n_C-1}{2}) + z)}{\xi(b - (-\frac{n_C-1}{2}) + 1 + z)} \\ &= \frac{\xi(b - [f(b)] + z)}{\xi(b + \frac{n_C+1}{2} + z)} \end{aligned}$$

(note that this remains valid even in the case when $f(b) = -n_C/2$ and so $[f(b)] = \frac{-n_C-1}{2}$: the product on the left-hand side is empty.) Introducing a product over $b \in B$, we get

$$\prod_{b \in B, c \in C, \sigma(b) > \sigma(c)} \frac{\xi(b - c + z)}{\xi(b - c + z + 1)} = \frac{\prod_{b \in B} \xi(b - [f(b)] + z)}{\xi(\frac{n_B+n_C}{2} + z) \cdots \xi(\frac{n_C-n_B}{2} + 1 + z)}$$

There are the same number n_B of ξ -factors in numerator and denominator. We rewrite it, using the functional equation $\xi(s) = \xi(1-s)$, as

$$(5.8) \quad \frac{\prod_{b \in B} \xi(\frac{1}{2} + |b - [f(b)] - 1/2| \pm z)}{\xi(\frac{n_B+n_C}{2} + z) \dots \xi(\frac{n_C-n_B}{2} + 1 + z)} = \frac{\prod_{b \in B} \xi(\frac{1}{2} + |b - f(b)| \pm z)}{\xi(\frac{n_B+n_C}{2} + z) \dots \xi(\frac{n_C-n_B}{2} + 1 + z)}$$

where, writing ε_b for the sign in front of z in the b th term of the product (just as in the theorem statement), we have $\varepsilon_b = -1$ precisely when $b < f(b)$.

Recall $n_C \geq n_B$ because B precedes C .

The following Lemma implies the first statement of the theorem:

Lemma 5.1. *Suppose that $n_C \geq n_B$, and that*

$$f^* : B = \{-(n_B - 1)/2, \dots, (n_B - 1)/2\} \rightarrow \{-n_C/2, \dots, n_C/2\} = C^*$$

is a non-decreasing function. Then for $q \geq 0$ integer, the equation

$$(5.9) \quad |b - f^*(b)| \geq \frac{n_B + n_C - 1}{2} - q$$

has at most $q + 1$ solutions. Moreover, equality holds for all q only when either $f^ \equiv -n_C/2$ or $f^* \equiv n_C/2$.⁵*

More explicitly,

$$\begin{aligned} \#\{b : |b - f^*(b)| \geq \frac{n_B + n_C - 1}{2}\} &\leq 1 \\ \#\{b : |b - f^*(b)| \geq \frac{n_B + n_C - 1}{2} - 1\} &\leq 2 \end{aligned}$$

and so on.

In particular, if we order the quantities $\frac{1}{2} + |b - f^(b)|$, for $b \in B$, with multiplicity and in nonincreasing order as $r_0 \geq r_1 \geq \dots \geq r_{|B|-1}$, then we have $r_t \leq \frac{n_C+n_B}{2} - t$.*

Proof. We will prove in the next Lemma that the quantity (5.9) is maximized (for any fixed q) by a constant function, i.e. f^* sending all of B to $c \in C^*$. Assuming this, we verify (5.9). By symmetry, we may assume $c \geq 0$. We consider the effect of increasing c by one. Denote by $s_c(t)$ the number of solutions $b \in B$ to $|b - c| = t$. Then $s_c(t) = s_{c+1}(t)$ except when $t = |\frac{n_B-1}{2} - c|$ or $t = |-\frac{n_B-1}{2} - 1 - c|$; in the former $s_{c+1}(t) = s_c(t) - 1$, and in the latter $s_{c+1}(t) = 1$ and $s_c(t) = 0$. This shows that, as c increments, the number of solutions to $|b - f^*(b)| \geq r$ does not decrease. This completes the proof of (5.9).

The remaining assertions follows easily: If $r_t > \frac{n_C+n_B}{2} - t$, it follows that $\frac{1}{2} + |b - f^*(b)| \geq \frac{n_C+n_B}{2} - t + 1$ has at least $t + 1$ solutions, i.e. $|b - f^*(b)| \geq \frac{n_C+n_B-1}{2} - (t - 1)$ has $\geq t + 1$ solutions, contradicting the first assertion. \square

⁵These correspond to the cases where every element of $\sigma(B)$ is either less than $\sigma(C)$, or vice versa. In the case $f^* \equiv -n_C/2$, the ξ -ratio is identically 1.

Lemma 5.2. *Suppose that $n_C \geq n_B$, and that*

$$f^* : B = \{-(n_B - 1)/2, \dots, (n_B - 1)/2\} \rightarrow \{-n_C/2, \dots, n_C/2\} = C^*$$

is a non-decreasing function. Then there exists a constant function $g^ : B \rightarrow C^*$ such that, for any r , the number of solutions to $|b - g^*(b)| \geq r$ is no less than the number of solutions to $|b - f^*(b)| \geq r$.*

Proof. Fix r . The strategy is to modify f^* one step at a time so that the number of solutions to $|b - f^*(b)| \geq r$ does not decrease after each step and f^* becomes constant at the end of the process.

A modification of f^* will be a function g^* with the property that $|x - g^*(x)| \geq |x - f^*(x)|$ for all $x \in B$. In particular, the number of solutions to $|b - g^*(b)| \geq r$ is at least the number of solutions to $|b - f^*(b)| \geq r$.

Enumerate elements of B by b_1, b_2, \dots , in increasing order. Suppose that

$$(5.10) \quad f^*(b_1) = f^*(b_2) = \dots = f^*(b_{k-1}) = f^*(b_k) < f^*(b_{k+1}),$$

where we allow $k = 0$ to mean there is no constraint at all. We will show that either

$$(5.11) \quad g_1^*(b) = \begin{cases} f^*(b), & b \neq b_{k+1} \\ f^*(b_k), & b = b_{k+1} \end{cases} \quad \text{or} \quad g_2^*(b) = \begin{cases} f^*(b_{k+1}), & b \leq b_k \\ f^*(b), & b \geq b_{k+1}. \end{cases}$$

is a modification of f . Note that $g_j^*(b_1) = \dots = g_j^*(b_{k+1})$ for $j = 1, 2$. Iteratively applying this claim shows that we may suppose that f^* is constant, as claimed.

We analyze the following three cases in turn:

- (i) $|b_k - f^*(b_k)| > |b_{k+1} - f^*(b_{k+1})|$.
- (ii) $|b_k - f^*(b_k)| < |b_{k+1} - f^*(b_{k+1})|$.
- (iii) $|b_k - f^*(b_k)| = |b_{k+1} - f^*(b_{k+1})|$.

(i) If $f^*(b_k) > b_k$ then

$$f^*(b_k) - b_k > f^*(b_{k+1}) - b_{k+1} \implies f^*(b_k) + 1 > f^*(b_{k+1})$$

which contradicts (5.10). Since $f^*(b_k) \neq b_k$ by assumption (5.10), we must have $f^*(b_k) < b_k$; then

$$|b_{k+1} - f^*(b_{k+1})| < b_k - f^*(b_k) < b_{k+1} - f^*(b_k),$$

so we can take g_1^* as the desired modification.

(ii) If $f^*(b_{k+1}) < b_{k+1}$, then also $f^*(b_k) < b_k$ by (5.10), and so

$$b_k - f^*(b_k) < b_{k+1} - f^*(b_{k+1}) \implies f^*(b_k) + 1 > f^*(b_{k+1}),$$

a contradiction as before. Therefore $f^*(b_{k+1}) > b_{k+1}$. We take $g^* = g_2^*$. To verify this works, we must check that for all $b \leq b_k$ we have

$$(5.12) \quad |f^*(b) - b| \leq |f^*(b_{k+1}) - b|.$$

If $f^*(b_k) \geq b_k$ (5.12) is true because

$$|f^*(b_{k+1}) - b| = f^*(b_{k+1}) - b \geq f^*(b_k) - b = f^*(b) - b \geq 0$$

If $f^*(b_k) < b_k$ (5.12) is true because

$$\begin{aligned} b - f^*(b) &< b_k - f^*(b_k) < f^*(b_{k+1}) - b_{k+1} < f^*(b_{k+1}) - b, \\ f^*(b) - b &= f^*(b_k) - b < f^*(b_{k+1}) - b. \end{aligned}$$

(iii) We are assuming that $|b_k - f^*(b_k)| = |b_{k+1} - f^*(b_{k+1})|$. Then either:

(iii-a) $f^*(b_k) \geq b_k$. In this case, g_2^* is a modification just as before – for $b \leq b_k$,

$$f^*(b_{k+1}) - b \geq f^*(b_k) - b \geq 0$$

(iii-b) $f^*(b_k) < b_k$: in this case, g_1^* is a modification because

$$b_{k+1} - f^*(b_k) \geq b_k - f^*(b_k) = |b_{k+1} - f^*(b_{k+1})|.$$

□

6. BOUNDS

Lemma 6.1. (*Bounds for ζ*) Suppose $|\sigma| \leq 10^{-3}$. Put $q(z) = \min(10|z|, 1)$. Put $\zeta_q(s) = q(s-1)\zeta(s)$. Then there exists a constant A such that:

- (i) $|\zeta_q(1/2 + \sigma + it)| \leq A(1 + |t|)^{0.2}$
- (ii) $|\zeta_q(1 + \sigma + it)| \leq A(1 + |t|)^{0.01}$
- (iii) assuming the Riemann hypothesis, $|\zeta(1 + \sigma + it)|^{-1} \leq A(1 + |t|)^{0.01}$;
- (iv) $|\zeta_q(j + \sigma + it)| \leq A$ and $|\zeta(j + \sigma + it)|^{-1} \leq A$ if $j \geq 3/2$.

Proof. For (i), (ii), (iv) see [5, Chapter 8]. For (iii) see Corollary 13.22 of [9]. □

Lemma 6.2. (*Bounds for ζ ratios*) Assume the Riemann hypothesis (this is the only point where we do). Let ζ_q be as in Lemma 6.1. Then uniformly for $|\operatorname{Re}(z)| \leq 0.01/n^4$ we have:

$$\left| \frac{\zeta_q(1-z)}{\zeta_q(1+z)} \right| \leq A \log(5 + |t|)(1 + |t|)^{|\operatorname{Re}(z)|} \quad t = \operatorname{Im}(z),$$

with an absolute constant A

Proof. Write $z = \mu + it$. We may as well suppose that $t \geq 10$. Split into two cases, according to whether $|\mu| > 1/\log \log(t)$ or not. We use the bounds in In Corollary 13.16 of [9]:

- If $|\mu| < 1/\log \log(t)$, the bounds there show at once that the ratio in question is bounded by an absolute constant times $\log \log(t)$.
- If $|\mu| > 1/\log \log(t)$, the bounds therein show that the ratio is bounded by $\log(t) \cdot e^{C \log(t)^{2|\mu|}}$ for a suitable absolute constant C ; without loss $C \geq 2$.

Now,

$$\log(t) \cdot e^{C \log(t)^{2|\mu|}} \leq A \log(t)(1 + |t|)^{|\mu|},$$

for suitable A .⁶

⁶ Here we use the fact that, with $u = \log(t)$, we have the bound

$$Cu^{2\mu} \leq C^4 + \mu u, u \geq C^4$$

□

Lemma 6.3. (*Bounds for Γ*)

Write, for short, $\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(s) = \pi^{-s/2}\Gamma(s/2)$. We have the bounds, valid uniformly for $\operatorname{Re}(z) \geq 0.49$ and $|p| \leq 0.26$ (with an absolute constant A and R):

$$(6.1) \quad A^{-1} \leq \frac{1}{|z|^{p/2}} \left| \frac{\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(z+p)}{\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(z)} \right| \leq A$$

$$(6.2) \quad \left| \frac{\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(z+r)}{\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(z)} \right| \geq (1+|z|)^{1/4} \quad (r \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{Z}, r > R).$$

Proof. Recall Stirling's formula (see, for example, 6.1.40 of [1])

$$\Gamma(z) = \sqrt{2\pi} z^{z-1/2} e^{-z} (1 + \varepsilon)$$

where $|\varepsilon| \leq \frac{1}{4|z|}$; this formula is valid for $\arg(z)$ between $(-\pi/2, \pi/2)$.

For (6.1) it is enough to prove a similar bound with $\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}$ replaced by Γ , i.e. upper and lower bounds for $\frac{1}{|z|^p} \left| \frac{\Gamma(z+p)}{\Gamma(z)} \right|$ where we now restrict to $\operatorname{Re}(z) \leq 0.49/2$ and $|p| \leq 0.49/2$. Stirling says that $\left| \frac{\Gamma(z+p)}{\Gamma(z)} \right| = \frac{z^p}{e^{1/4}} (1 + \frac{p}{z})^{z+p-1/2} \cdot \left(\frac{1+\varepsilon_1}{1+\varepsilon_2} \right)$. Now the bracketed term is absolutely bounded in the specified region. So is both

$$\log(1 + \frac{p}{z}) \text{ and } \log \left(1 + \frac{p}{z} \right)^z = z \log(1 + \frac{p}{z})$$

(in the first case $z \mapsto p/z$ takes the set $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0.49$ into a subset of the disc $|u| \leq 0.9$; in the second case, we use the power series for $\log(1 + p/z)$ when z is large.) Our claim (6.1) follows.

The claim (6.2) follows from (6.1) applied with $p = 1/2$ many times, once we notice

$$A^{-N-1} |z(z+1) \dots (z+N)| \geq \frac{N! A^{-N-1}}{3} \geq 1$$

for an N that depends only on A . □

Theorem 6.1. *Let B and j_b, m_b be as in Theorem 5.1, that is to say: $1/2 \leq m_b \leq n, j_b \geq 0$, the $m_b + j_b$ are pairwise distinct, and $\varepsilon_b = 1$ whenever $m_b = 1/2$.*

Write $q(z) = \min(10|z|, 1)$. We have a bound valid uniformly for $|\operatorname{Re}(z)| \leq 0.001/n^4$, with an absolute constant C :

$$(6.3) \quad \prod_B \frac{\xi(\varepsilon_b z + m_b)}{\xi(z + m_b + j_b)} \leq C^{|B|} \prod_{b: m_b=1} q(z)^{-1} \cdot \log(5+|t|) \cdot \begin{cases} (1+|t|)^{-0.02}, & \text{some } j_b \neq 0, \\ (1+|t|)^{0.01/n^2}, & \text{all } j_b = 0. \end{cases}$$

Finally, when all $j_b = 0$, the corresponding product has absolute value 1 on the line $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 0$ (obvious).

To verify this, look at the function $C^4 + \mu u - C u^{2\mu}$. Its derivative is $\mu(1 - 2C u^{2\mu-1})$, so it is increasing for $u \geq C^2$.

Proof. Set $\xi_q(s) = \pi^{-s/2}\Gamma(s/2)\zeta(s)q(s-1)$. Note that, for $|\operatorname{Re}(z)| \leq 0.01$, we have $\xi_q(z + m_b) = \xi(z + m_b)$ unless $m_b = 1$. What we will prove is that (for a suitable absolute constant C):

$$(6.4) \quad \left| \frac{\xi_q(\varepsilon_b z + m_b)}{\xi(z + m_b + j_b)} \right| \leq C \begin{cases} (1 + |t|)^{-0.03}, & \text{unless } j_b = 0, \\ (1 + |t|)^{0.01/n^4}, & j_b = 0, m_b \neq 1 \\ (1 + |t|)^{0.01/n^4} \log(5 + |t|), & j_b = 0, m_b = 1 \end{cases}$$

The result follows: if we take the product of all these factors, we get at least one factor of $(1 + |t|)^{-0.03}$ as long as not all j s are zero; we get at most $|B| \leq n$ factors of $(1 + |t|)^{0.01/n^4}$, and finally at most one factor of $\log(5 + |t|)$.

Now to prove (6.4). We write the quantity to be bounded as

$$(6.5) \quad \frac{\zeta_q(\varepsilon_b z + m_b)}{\zeta(z + m_b + j_b)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(\varepsilon_b z + m_b)}{\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(z + m_b + j_b)}$$

We subdivide into four cases. The first three cases will be $j_b > 0$ but j_b in different ranges; the last case is $j_b = 0$.

- First case of $j_b \neq 0$: $j_b \geq R + 1$, where R is the absolute constant in the Lemma 6.3.

By Lemma 6.1 the ζ in the denominator is absolutely bounded below. By the same Lemma, the ζ_q in the numerator is in all cases bounded by a constant multiple of $(1 + |t|)^{0.2}$. Therefore, $\left| \frac{\zeta_q(z)}{\zeta(z + m_b + j_b)} \right| \leq C(1 + |t|)^{0.2}$.

If $\varepsilon = 1$, we apply the bounds (6.2) directly, with $r = j_b$, to get that the Γ -ratio is bounded by $C(1 + |t|)^{-0.25}$; we are done.

If $\varepsilon = -1$, we write $z = \sigma + it$ and conjugate the numerator to get:

$$\left| \frac{\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(\varepsilon_b z + m_b)}{\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(z + m_b + j_b)} \right| = \left| \frac{\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(-\sigma + it + m_b)}{\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(\sigma + it + m_b + j_b)} \right| \leq C(1 + |t|)^{-0.24}$$

where we applied (6.1) with $r = 2\sigma$ and then (6.2) with $r = j_b$ to conclude.

- Second case of $j_b \neq 0$: suppose that $0 < j_b \leq R$ but $m_b \geq R$, where R is the absolute constant in Lemma 6.3. Referring again to (6.5), the ζ -quotient is absolutely bounded above, and iterated application of (6.1) at most $4R$ times (so the implicit constants don't matter) gives the bound $C(1 + |t|)^{-0.24}$ for the ratio of Γ -functions. This proves the desired bound this case.
- Third and final case of $j_b \neq 0$: $0 < j_b \leq R$ and $m_b < R$.

There are at most $O(1)$ of these factors, because each factor of the denominator occurs $O(1)$ times – recall that, by assumption, the various $m_b + j_b$ are pairwise distinct. We can therefore ignore any implicit constants in this analysis. So fix $m, j \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z} \cap [1/2, R]$ and examine again (6.5). The Γ -quotient decays as $(1 + |t|)^{-0.24}$ by the same logic as in the previous case, and the quotient of ζ -functions grows at most as $(1 + |t|)^{0.21}$ by Lemma 6.1. This proves the desired bound in this case.

- Terms with $j_b = 0$. Here we can assume that $\varepsilon_b = -1$ (otherwise the term is 1) and therefore also that $m_b \geq 1$ (part of our assumptions: see last sentence of Theorem statement).

The term in question is

$$\frac{\zeta_q(-z + m_b)}{\zeta(z + m_b)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(-z + m_b)}{\Gamma_{\mathbb{R}}(z + m_b)}$$

The Γ -ratio is bounded above, by means of (6.1), by an absolute constant multiplied by $(n + |t|)^{0.001/n^4} \leq C(1 + |t|)^{0.001/n^4}$ (here we also used the fact that $m_b \leq n$). If $m_b > 1$, the ζ -term is absolutely bounded above and below. If $m_b = 1$ (and note that there is at most one term of this form, in the product we are analyzing) the ζ -term $\zeta_q(-z + 1)/\zeta_q(z + 1)$ can be analyzed with Lemma 6.2 to get a bound of $\log(5 + |t|) \cdot (1 + |t|)^{0.001/n^4}$.

This concludes the proof of the Theorem.

7. BOUNDING THE CONSTANT TERM VIA A CONTOUR INTEGRAL

We now return to analyzing the behavior of the full constant term (4.8) for $E_{M,\nu}$. As mentioned after (4.8), some of the individual terms in (4.8) can have poles; however, $(E_{M,\nu})_N$ and so the whole sum is holomorphic at the points of interest where $\text{Re}(\nu_i) = 0$. To bound (4.8), then, we deform along a contour where none of the individual terms have poles, and use the Cauchy estimate.

Theorem 7.1. *Let $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be as in (2.2). Let M be a Levi subgroup with k blocks, and let $\nu = (\nu_1, \dots, \nu_k) \in \mathfrak{a}_{M,0}^*$ parameterizes a unitary character of M . Let other notation be as in §4.2. Then for an absolute constant C ,*

$$(7.1) \quad |\langle f a^{-2\rho}, (E_{M,\nu})_N \rangle_A| \leq C^{nk \log(n)} \sum_{\sigma \in S[M]} |\langle f, a^{-\rho+\sigma\nu} \rangle_A|$$

where k is the number of parts of the partition associated to M , ν is the shifted ν -parameter, as in (5.2), and $S[M]$ is as in (4.7). The inner products on both sides are taken in $L^2(A)$.

Proof. Note that the right-hand side of (7.1) equals, by (3.8), $\sum_{\sigma} \left| \frac{T^{\text{Re}(\text{wt}(\rho-\sigma\nu))} C^{nk \log(n)}}{\prod |\mu_i(-\rho+\sigma\nu)|} \right|$.

The left hand side of (7.1) can be rewritten, following (4.9), and Theorem 5.1, as 2^{1-n} times the absolute value of

$$(7.2) \quad \sum_{\sigma \in S[M]} \prod_{B < C} \prod_{b \in B} \frac{\xi(m_b^{BC\sigma} + \varepsilon_b^{BC\sigma}(\nu_B - \nu_C))}{\xi(m_b^{BC\sigma} + j_b^{BC\sigma} + \nu_B - \nu_C)} \langle f, a^{-\rho+\sigma\nu} \rangle$$

where $m^{BC\sigma}, j^{BC\sigma} \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{Z}_{\geq 0}$ and $\varepsilon^{BC\sigma} \in \{\pm 1\}$ are so denoted to recall that they depend on B, C and σ . Moreover we wrote for short $\nu_B = \nu_r$ if B is the $(r+1)$ st block $[N_r + 1, \dots, N_{r+1}]$, just as in (5.1). For each fixed σ, B, C the $m^{BC\sigma}, j^{BC\sigma}, \varepsilon^{BC\sigma} \in \{\pm 1\}$ satisfy the constraints enunciated in Theorem 5.1.

We will bound this left-hand side one σ at a time.

First of all, let us separate into cases according to whether $j^{BC\sigma} = 0$ for all B, C or not.

Case 1: σ is such that $j^{BC\sigma} = 0$ for all B, C . These terms are trivially bounded by $\langle f, a^{-\rho+\sigma v} \rangle_A$: the term looks like

$$\prod_{B,C} \prod_{b \in B} \frac{\xi(m_b^{BC\sigma} + \varepsilon_b^{BC\sigma}(\nu_B - \nu_C))}{\xi(m_b^{BC\sigma} + \nu_B - \nu_C)} \langle f, a^{-\rho+\sigma v} \rangle$$

The function $\xi(m-z)/\xi(m+z)$ is holomorphic everywhere along the line $\operatorname{Re}(z) = 0$. Therefore, the ξ -product/ratio is holomorphic at the given value of ν_B , and even better, has absolute value 1.

Case 2: there exists at least one B, C for which $j^{BC\sigma} > 0$. To bound this, we apply (6.3) and a contour integration argument. Fix some small parameters

$$\delta = n^{-8}, \quad H = n^{-4}.$$

As in (5.1), let κ_B be the parameter of the block B (i.e., the block $[1, N_1]$ has parameter 1 and so on).

Let $\mathcal{C}_{\delta,H}$ be the *basic contour*: the oriented closed curve in the complex plane which consists of the two vertical lines $\pm\delta + iv$, for $v \in [-H, H]$, together with the two horizontal lines $\pm iH + b$, $b \in [-\delta, \delta]$.

Let $\nu_z \in \mathfrak{a}_M^*$ be the parameter:

$$\nu_z := (\nu_1 + z, \nu_2 + 2z, \dots, \nu_k + kz)$$

so that ν_z takes the value $\nu_B + \kappa_B z$ on the block B . Note that ν_z will no longer be unitary, i.e. $\nu_z \notin \mathfrak{a}_{M,0}^*$. We define v_z to be the shifted v -parameter attached to ν_z , so that the relationship between v_z and ν_z is as in (5.2).

Note that E_{M,ν_z} is a meromorphic function of z , and we will use Cauchy's formula to compute $E_{M,\nu}$ as a contour integral along $\mathcal{C}_{\delta,H}$. As z moves along $\mathcal{C}_{\delta,H}$, the term $\nu_B - \nu_C$ moves along the contour $\nu_B - \nu_C + (\kappa_B - \kappa_C)\mathcal{C}_{\delta,H}$. Note that $\kappa_B - \kappa_C$ is nonzero for $B \neq C$, so z is really moving.

Thus we must study (7.2) as $z \in \mathcal{C}_{\delta,H}$. For ν of the form ν_z , with z on $\mathcal{C}_{\delta,H}$, we have by (6.3):

$$\left| \prod_{B < C} \prod_{b \in B} \frac{\xi(m_b^{BC\sigma} + \varepsilon_b^{BC\sigma}(\nu_{B,z} - \nu_{C,z}))}{\xi(m_b^{BC\sigma} + j_b^{BC\sigma} + \nu_{B,z} - \nu_{C,z})} \right| \leq \prod_{B < C} q(\underbrace{(\nu_B - \nu_C + (\kappa_B - \kappa_C)z)}_{\nu_{B,z} - \nu_{C,z}})^{-r(B,C)}$$

$$\log(5 + |t|)^{k^2} \times \prod_{B,C} C^{|B|} \times (1 + |t|)^{0.01\aleph/n^2 - 0.02\beth}$$

where $t = \operatorname{Im}(\nu_{B,z} - \nu_{C,z})$, and:

- \aleph is the number of (B, C) where all $j_b^{BC\sigma} = 0$
- \beth is the number of (B, C) where not all $j_b^{BC\sigma} = 0$.
- $r(B, C)$ is the number of $b \in B$ with $m_b^{BC\sigma} = 1$.

By assumption, $\beth \geq 1$ and of course $\aleph \leq n^2$; thus $(1 + |t|)^{0.01\aleph/n^2 - 0.02\eth} \leq (1 + |t|)^{-0.01}$. Next

$$\max_t \log(5 + |t|)^{k^2} (1 + |t|)^{-0.01} \leq C^{\log(k)k^2}.$$

Also, $\prod_{B,C} C^{|B|} \leq C^{nk}$, so the above expression is actually bounded by

$$C^{nk \log(n)} \prod_{B,C} q((\nu_B - \nu_C + (\kappa_B - \kappa_C)z))^{-r(B,C)}.$$

So it remains to give an upper bound for

$$(7.3) \quad \int_{\mathcal{C}_{\delta,H}} \prod_{B,C} q((\nu_B - \nu_C + (\kappa_B - \kappa_C)z))^{-r(B,C)}$$

(a priori this quantity could even be infinite for certain δ, H).

Recall that $q(z) = \min(10|z|, 1)$ and in particular

$$q(z)^{-1} \leq \min(|\operatorname{Re}(z)|^{-1}, |\operatorname{Im}(z)|^{-1}).$$

Write $t_B = \operatorname{Im}(\nu_B)$, $t_C = \operatorname{Im}(\nu_C)$. Then for any $z \in \mathcal{C}_{\delta,H}$, by the inequality just above, we have

$$(7.4) \quad q(\nu_B - \nu_C + (\kappa_B - \kappa_C)z)^{-1} \leq \delta^{-1} + \frac{1}{|(t_C - t_B) - (\kappa_C - \kappa_B)H|} + \frac{1}{|(t_C - t_B) + (\kappa_C - \kappa_B)H|}.$$

Lemma 7.1. *Write $\log^+(x) = \max(\log(x), 0)$ for $x > 0$, and $\log^+(x) = 0$ for $x \leq 0$. Then:*

- For $x, y > 0$, we have $\log^+(x + y) \leq \log^+(x) + \log^+(y) + 1$.
- On any subinterval $I \subset \mathbb{R}$ of length s , the average value of $\log^+(|x|^{-1})$ is bounded above by

$$\begin{cases} 1 - \log(s/2), & s < 2 \\ 2/s, & s \geq 2 \end{cases}.$$

Proof. Note that $\log^+(x + 1) \leq \log^+(x) + 1$ for $x \geq 0$: obvious for $x \leq 1$, and otherwise it follows from $(x + 1) \leq ex$. Thus the result follows for $y \leq 1$ or (symmetrically) $x \leq 1$. Otherwise, we must check $\log(x + y) \leq \log(x) + \log(y) + 1$, i.e. $x + y \leq exy$; without loss $x \geq y$, and then $exy \geq ex \geq 2x \geq x + y$.

Given any interval $I = [a, b]$ with $0 < a < b$, visibly the average value of $\log^+(x^{-1})$ on I is less than its average value on the shifted interval $I - a = [0, b - a]$. Next, given any interval I containing zero, the average value of $\log^+(|x|^{-1})$ is less than the corresponding average on the “symmetrized” interval $[-\ell/2, \ell/2]$, where ℓ is the length of I .

We are reduced to doing the computation on the interval $(0, s/2)$; in that case we get (with $b = s/2$, and assuming $b \leq 1$):

$$\frac{1}{b} \int_0^b -\log(x) = \frac{1}{b} (-x \log(x) + x)|_0^b = -\log(b) + 1$$

Therefore, the average is $-\log(s/2) + 1$ if $s/2 < 1$. If $s/2 \geq 1$ we similarly get an upper bound of $2/s$. \square

Using the obvious bound $\log(\dots) \leq \log^+(\dots)$, and taking into account that $r(B, C) \leq |B|$ and so $\sum_{B,C} r(B, C) \leq kn$, we get that for all $z \in \mathcal{C}_{\delta, H}$

$$(7.5) \quad \log \prod_{B,C} q(\nu_B - \nu_C + (\kappa_B - \kappa_C)z)^{r(B,C)} \leq Ckn \log(n) \\ + \sum_{B,C} r(B, C) \log^+ |(t_C - t_B) - (\kappa_C - \kappa_B)H|^{-1} + (\text{similar term}).$$

Now we choose H suitably. Average over $0 < H < 1/n$; the average of each \log^+ term is, by the prior lemma, at most $O(\log n)$. Therefore, there exists $H \in (0, 1/n)$ for which the right-hand side is bounded above by $Cnk \log(n)$.

In summary, we can choose $H \in (0, 1/n)$ with the property that the integrand of (7.3) is bounded above by $\exp(Cnk \log(n))$. Cauchy's integration formula now concludes the proof (of the Theorem 7.1). \square

8. CONCLUSION

We now complete the paper by giving the proof of (ii) of the main Theorem 1.1. At this point this is a matter of putting our prior bounds together, plus some elementary estimates for integrals on Euclidean spaces.

We continue to use $\langle -, - \rangle_A$ to denote inner products in $L^2(A)$. In our notation, (ii) of the main Theorem amounts to the assertion that

$$(8.1) \quad \|E_f - \bar{E}_f\|^2 < \exp(-an^2) \|\bar{E}_f\|^2$$

for some $a > 0$ and big enough n .

Terms of size n^n are negligible from the point of view of proving (8.1). So we shall use the notation

$$B \sim_n B'$$

if there exists constants b_1, a_2 so that

$$\frac{B}{B'}, \frac{B'}{B} \leq b_1 \exp(a_2 n \log(n))$$

Often we will suppress the subscript \sim_n and just write \sim .

8.1. Begin with the spectral decomposition (4.10), or what we obtain from it by taking inner products with E_f :

$$\begin{aligned}
\|E_f - \bar{E}_f\|^2 &= \sum_{M \neq G} V_M^{-1} \int_{\nu \in \mathfrak{a}_{M,0}^*/W_M} |\langle E_f, E_{M,\nu} \rangle|^2 \\
&\stackrel{(4.11)}{=} 4^{1-n} \sum_{M \neq G} V_M^{-1} \int_{\nu} |\langle f a^{-2\rho}, (E_{M,\nu})_N \rangle_A|^2 d\nu \\
&\stackrel{(7.1)}{\leq} A^{nk \log(n)} \sum_M V_M^{-1} \int_{\nu} \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_M} |\langle f, a^{-\rho+\sigma\nu} \rangle_A| \right)^2
\end{aligned}$$

Note that the total number of M and also the size of $|S[M]|$ are both $\sim_n 1$. Also recall from (3.9) that

$$\bar{E}_f = V_G^{-1} 2^{1-n} \langle f, a^{-2\rho} \rangle_A.$$

Therefore, (8.1) will follow if we check that, for any constant A and sufficiently large n , there is a constant A' such that

$$(8.2) \quad A^{nk \log(n)} \frac{V_M^{-2} \int_{\nu} |\langle f, a^{-\rho+\sigma\nu} \rangle_A|^2 d\nu}{V_G^{-2} |\langle f, a^{-2\rho} \rangle_A|^2} \leq A' \exp(-\delta n^2)$$

where k is the number of parts in the partition associated to M , or equivalently in the division \mathcal{J} (see §4.5) associated to the pair (M, σ) .

From (3.8) we have $|\langle f, a^{-2\rho} \rangle| \sim_n T^{\text{wt}(2\rho)}$. Let $s \leq n-1$ be the size of the largest part of \mathcal{J} . By an elementary estimate from the definitions (3.15) and (3.4), we see that $\frac{V_G}{V_M}$ is bounded (up to factors of size $e^{Cn \log(n)}$) by $\xi(s+1) \dots \xi(n) \leq \text{const} \cdot \xi(n)^{n-s+1}$, which leads to the bound:

$$\frac{V_G}{V_M} \leq \exp(C(n-s)n \log(n))$$

We will prove that for $\sigma \in S[M]$ so that (M, σ) is parameterized by \mathcal{J} we have

$$(8.3) \quad \int_{\nu} |\langle f, a^{-\rho+\sigma\nu} \rangle_A|^2 \ll_n C^{n \log n} T^{2\text{wt}(\rho+\rho_{\mathcal{J}})}$$

Here \mathcal{J} is as in §4.6. Once that's done, our conclusion (8.2) follows from Lemma 4.1, since $\langle f, a^{-2\rho} \rangle_A^2 \sim_n T^{4\text{wt}(\rho)}$.

Proof. (of the bound (8.3)):

Recall first that (4.12) shows that

$$\text{Re}(\sigma\nu) = -\rho_{\mathcal{J}}$$

Now, (3.8) shows that

$$|\langle f, a^{-\rho+\sigma\nu} \rangle_A|^2 = T^{2\text{wt}(\rho)+2\text{wt}(\rho_{\mathcal{J}})} \cdot \prod_i |\mu_i(-\rho + \sigma\nu)|^{-2}$$

The real part of $\mu_i(-\rho + \sigma\nu)$, i.e. of $\mu_i(-\rho - \rho_{\mathcal{J}})$, satisfies

$$|\text{Re } \mu_i(\rho + \rho_{\mathcal{J}})| \geq 1,$$

since both ρ and $\rho_{\mathcal{J}}$ is a sum of positive roots, and each positive simple root occurs at least once.

For $1 \leq i \leq n-1$, we write $u_i = \text{Im}(\mu_i(\sigma v))$. Therefore, $|\mu_i(-\rho + \sigma v)|^{-2} \leq \frac{1}{1+u_i^2}$, and it will be enough to bound $\int_{\nu \in \mathfrak{a}_{M,0}^*} \prod_i \frac{1}{1+u_i^2}$,

Write $t_i = \text{Im}(\nu_i)$; recall that the subset of unitary characters in \mathfrak{a}_M^* is identified, when considered as characters on Z_M (cf. (3.13)) as the subspace $Q \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ where

$$Q = \{t \in \mathbf{R}^n : t_1 = \cdots = t_{N_1}, \quad t_{N_1+1} = \cdots = t_{N_2}, \dots\}$$

and moreover $\sum t_i = 0$.

Since ν and v have the same imaginary part, coordinate by coordinate, we see

$$(8.4) \quad u_i = \text{Im}(\mu_i(\sigma v)) = \text{Im}(\mu_i(\sigma \nu)) \stackrel{(3.5)}{=} \sum_{j=1}^i \text{Im}(\sigma \nu)_j = \sum_{j=1}^i t_{\sigma^{-1}j}$$

we wish to prove

$$\int_Q \frac{1}{1+t_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}^2} \frac{1}{1+t_{\sigma^{-1}(1)}^2 + t_{\sigma^{-1}(2)}^2} \cdots \ll_n C^{n \log n}$$

The measure on Q has been described in (3.14); it differs by exponentially bounded factors (negligible for our purpose) from the measure $|\wedge_i d(t_{N_i} - t_{N_{i+1}})|$ on Q . In what follows, we equip Q with this latter measure.

8.2. Some Fourier analysis. The proof of (8.3) now reduces to an elementary estimate on Euclidean spaces (we take a long time to do it just because we get very nervous about measures).

Let V be the full space $\{(t_1, \dots, t_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n : \sum t_i = 0\}$, equipped with the measure

$$\nu_b = |\wedge_i (dt_i - dt_{i+1})|.$$

Thus $\dim V = n-1$ and $Q \subset V$ has dimension $k-1$; the measure on Q is as just described.

For a nice function f on V , we have by the usual Fourier inversion formula

$$(8.5) \quad \int_Q f = \int_{(\kappa_1, \kappa_2, \dots, \kappa_{n-k})} d\kappa \int_V f(t) e^{2\pi i(\kappa_1(t_2-t_1) + \kappa_2(t_3-t_2) + \dots)} d\nu_b$$

where we omit the terms corresponding to $t_{N_k+1} - t_{N_k}$, and the κ -measure is usual Lebesgue measure. Now the sum in the exponential is given by

$$\begin{aligned} & \kappa_1(t_2 - t_1) + \kappa_2(t_3 - t_2) + \cdots + \kappa_{N_1-1}(t_{N_1} - t_{N_1-1}) + \kappa_{N_1}(t_{N_1+2} - t_{N_1+1}) + \cdots \\ & \quad (\text{8-6}) \quad \kappa_1 t_1 + (\kappa_1 - \kappa_2)t_2 + \cdots + (\kappa_{N_1-2} - \kappa_{N_1-1})t_{N_1-1} + \kappa_{N_1-1}t_{N_1} + \cdots \end{aligned}$$

Changing coordinates in the κ variable, we can re-write (8.5) as:

$$(8.7) \quad \int_Q f = \int_{Q^\perp} \widehat{f}(k), \quad \widehat{f} := \int_V d\nu_b(t) f(t) e^{2\pi i \sum k_i t_i}$$

where Q^\perp is the $n - k$ dimensional space

$$(8.8) \quad Q^\perp = \{(k_1, \dots, k_n) : \sum_{N_j+1}^{N_{j+1}} k_i = 0\}$$

and the measure on Q^\perp is that obtained by taking the product of

$$dk_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dk_{N_1-1}, \quad dk_{N_1+1} \wedge \dots \wedge dk_{N_2-1},$$

i.e. omitting one coordinate from each block.

Write as above $u_i = \sum_{j=1}^i t_{\sigma^{-1}j}$ and $f = \prod_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+u_i^2}$. We evaluate $\int_Q f$ by means of Fourier inversion (8.7). We have

$$\hat{f}(k) = \int d\nu_b e^{2\pi i \sum k_i t_i} \prod \frac{1}{1+u_i^2}.$$

For short, let us write $k_i^* = k_{\sigma^{-1}(i)}$ and $t_i^* = t_{\sigma^{-1}(i)}$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum k_i t_i &= \sum k_i^* t_i^* \\ &= k_n^*(t_1^* + \dots + t_n^*) + (k_{n-1}^* - k_n^*)(t_1^* + \dots + t_{n-1}^*) + (k_{n-2}^* - k_{n-1}^*)(t_1^* + \dots + t_{n-2}^*) + \dots + (k_1^* - k_2^*)t_1^* \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if we rewrite the integral for $\hat{f}(k)$ in coordinates $u_{n-1} = t_1^* + \dots + t_{n-1}^*, u_{n-2} = t_1^* + \dots + t_{n-2}^*, \dots, t_1^*$, and note that

$$|du_1 \wedge \dots \wedge du_{n-1}| = |dt_1^* \wedge \dots \wedge dt_{n-1}^*| \stackrel{\S 3.2}{=} \frac{1}{n} d\nu_b(t)$$

we get ⁷

$$\hat{f}(k) = n\pi^{n-1} e^{-2\pi \|k^*\|},$$

where we write

$$\|k^*\| = |k_1^* - k_2^*| + |k_2^* - k_3^*| + |k_3^* - k_4^*| + \dots + |k_{n-1}^* - k_n^*| + |k_n^*|.$$

Therefore, applying (8.7), we get

$$\int_Q f \leq n\pi^{n-1} \int_{Q^\perp} e^{-2\pi \|k^*\|}$$

and it remains to check that $\int_{Q^\perp} e^{-2\pi \|k^*\|}$ is exponentially bounded. Let Ξ be the measure of the set $\|k^*\| \leq 1$ inside Q^\perp . Then, by a homogeneity argument, the last integral equals $\Xi \cdot \int e^{-2\pi z} d(z^{n-k}) = (n-k)!(2\pi)^{-(n-k)} \cdot \Xi$. Finally we have in fact $\Xi \leq 1$: we easily see that $\|k^*\| \geq \sup_i |k_i|$. Thus it is enough to bound the volume of the set $\sup_i |k_i| \leq 1$ inside Q . But this is a product of the volume of various sets of the type inside

$$\{(y_1, \dots, y_d) \in \mathbf{R}^d : \sup_i |y_i| \leq 1, \sum y_i = 0\}$$

taken with respect to $dy_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dy_{d-1}$; certainly each of these volumes is ≤ 1 .

⁷Recall that $\int e^{2\pi i kx} / (1+x^2)$ can be evaluated by contour integration to be $\pi e^{-2\pi |k|}$.

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